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## DAY AND HOUR NAMED.

THURSDAY EVENING AT 7 THE FRIENDS WILL BE MARRIED.

The Ceremony to Take Place in the Blue Room of the White House and to Be a Very Quiet Affair—The Honeymoon Will Be Spent in Washington—Miss Folsom, the Bride-Elect, Still in New York—Mr. Cleveland to Join Her There Monday—The Trip Across the Ocean.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—[Special.]—Private Secretary Lamont is agitated by conflicting rumors touching the announcement of Grover Cleveland's marriage. It is filled to-day with joy that the marriage is to take place at the White House, to become the property of the Chief Executive of the nation, and not at some obscure place in New York or Buffalo. But on the other hand sorrow is accordingly doubly heaven-sent because of a change in the original program so that only the usual few are to witness the ceremony or be admitted to the wedding reception. Comfort is found in the announcement that a Washington pastor, the Rev. D. Gardenhart, is to tie the nuptial knot, but to other reports also the event still is in dark mist. All the hotels are reserving parlors for the ladies of brides and grooms who are to attend the wedding.

Much has been occurring all and both about the White House ever since the arrival from New York of Mr. Dan Lamont on a speedy train. After a short consultation with the President, during which it appeared the successful performance of his mission, the good secretary prepared to post an array of workmen to prepare for the great event. The greatest secrecy was still maintained as to the details of the wedding. Additional workmen were employed in the partitions and at the northern portal of the house. The outside usually prosaic front was given over to the hands of the upholsters and decorators. Early this evening Miss Rose Cleveland arrived from New York and will herself superintend the arrangements.

The progress so far and begun with the visit of the President and bridegroom-elect to New York to secure the Executive fair countenance, he still here has an ever-busy train-hearing, reading from York Monday morning. He will then put his respects to his betrothed at the home of her friends, and later in the day will arrive the presidential. This will have passed the intervening space in time to allow the President to take a rest which will carry him to Washington late Monday evening. He will not be unaccustom on the town streets, to Mrs. and Miss Folsom. They will arrive New York Tuesday accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Folsom, and will arrive here the same day.

The marriage ceremony will be performed in the Blue Room of the White House at [illegible] morning of Wednesday, June 2. Dr. Gardenhart, the pastor of the Presbyterian church which the President and his sister attend, will officiate. The only persons present besides the contracting parties will be the bride's mother, Mrs. Folsom; Mr. Ben Folsom, her only brother; Mrs. Perrin, Mr. Ben Folsom, wife and girls from their home near Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt, the President's married sister, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. The Marine Band will be in attendance and will play Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bride party take their positions at the east end of the room. The room will be decorated with flowers and plants from the White House conservatories, after the ceremony a collation will be served and the waiting guests informally received.

The President and his bride will spend the honeymoon at the White House. This is considered preferable to the last as regards to the [illegible] from Washington long while Congress is in session. His own purchase, the country place called Gray's Crescent, has not been furnished, and was rather intended by the President to rent as a place of residence. He has purchased it with the sole purpose of having a place to which he might drive and where to [illegible] spend pleasant afternoons when not busily engaged.

There is a wonderful amount of interest manifested in the greatest social event which has happened a non President for [illegible] a few years back to private at the White House, although the official announcement of the marriage was not made until late Saturday, the news was widely understood throughout the city Saturday. The great interest was noted that on that day the sale of [illegible] was [illegible] to the ground. At Gautier's Washington [illegible] was [illegible] a glimpse of the wonderful trousseau, the beauty of which has been talked across the town, and the two dozen and daughters of the Union Armed to display their pride, charms and graces at the meeting of the Gun patriotic of the land.

Those who met Miss Folsom during her visit to the Capital a year ago have very pleasant recollections of her. She was at that time become widely known as possessing a [illegible] in the most powerful degree. The [illegible] of Washington society [illegible] President's closest friends [illegible] Executive, and his private secretary [illegible] to the occasion. It has become apparent that the great social [illegible] have [illegible] to receive the mother and the daughter of the President's wife, and [illegible] will be the first opportunity of the kind [illegible] gracefully. The country should find nothing social here, it is thought, at the coming Executive opportunity to [illegible] [illegible] with the nature of her surroundings. There are bright days for a [illegible] maker during the coming year.

Some of the members of the Cabinet were talking even since the President's purpose until the afternoon that did the general [illegible]. At that information had been obtained from the newspapers. As soon as the President was able to make a positive announcement, which was not until the Cabinet adjourned this morning, he asked the Cabinet officers and at the White House. As the members of the Cabinet stepped to one after another after the report was there was a [illegible] success and it was suggested that the Executive mansion ought to be the scene of the ceremony, with [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

should be diverted to some late the position, but he wished to contest the nomination from New York (Mr. Hewitt) that there was no moral opponents, proportionately to their vote, on the Democratic side as on the Democratic.

Mr. Vance of Ohio said that if it were shown that any kind of whisky produced Angell's disease he would not be content to vote to put it upon the free list, because the country was deluged with cheap Canada whisky which was made from corn.

Mr. Warner of Missouri offered an amendment excluding from the provisions of the bill such chemicals as can be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be of no commercial use to the people.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Dunn was rejected.

Mr. Townsend of Georgia moved to strike out the clause requiring stereotyping to be placed in such a manner that the name of the publication could be seen without opening the package. This, he said, would be impracticable. It would also open the door to fraud.

Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin thought the House should, if it adopted this bill, have the subject of passages and the privileges of mail. Friends of free discussion in a matter of exciting issues were the best with them, the newspaper were of which to use them. Let the House adopt a law of security that would be of benefit to the people. He was in favor of a discriminating law against the publication of obscene matter.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois said that against the bill in its present shape he must record his vote. One of the most objectionable features of the measure was that prescribing a penalty upon any person providing counterfeit from a manufacturer who had not sold the matter out. That penalty was to be imposed not in a State but in a Federal court, and a man who had no connection with the publication might be obliged to go personally 100 or 200 miles for trial. If he were a member of a State Legislature he would vote for the most ultra measure requiring the manufacturer of counterfeits to sell their material as strongly as possible. But when the Government laid its hand upon this question it entered upon an experiment that would end only in disaster.

Mr. Curtis of Pennsylvania was opposed to the encouragement of piracy. If there was anything wrong in the manufacture of stereotype matter, he, for one, thought it should not be sent through the mails. He was not in favor of the passage of any bill that would have the effect of encouraging piracy, and he believed that the bill would have that effect.

Mr. Warner of Missouri said that he was a great sympathizer in the fears that the basis of the Republican side (Mr. Hewitt) with regard to out of patterns, because the measure might benefit some other kind than the kind of which he spoke.

Mr. Warner of Missouri offered an amendment excluding from the provisions of the bill such stereotypes

## THE GRAND JURY.

### INDICTMENTS FOR CONSPIRACY AND ARSON AGAINST UNION ANARCHISTS.

The Seven Anthon to Know Her Fate Shortly—Proceedings Look Conclusive Then a Juror—The Witnesses They Examined—Do Not Sensitive Enough—Assistant State's-Attorney and Jurors Are Guilty—Judge Gary Has to Go to Jail—A Legal Fight.

The grand jury at its session yesterday morning found indictments for conspiracy, for arson, and for assault to murder against John Neebe, William Schnaubelt, and Thomas Brown. It had been practically determined a few days ago by detectives in the employ of the State, and the State's Attorney at the time was instructed to prepare the informations, which were presented yesterday to the Court. The indictments returned against Schnaubelt and Brown were for the Haymarket affair. Schnaubelt has been identified with Anarchists, and has attended the Anarchist meetings. It has just been ascertained that he was a delegate from the Central Labor Union with sufficient money to enable him to get out of town. The indictment was very evident that Judge Gary intended to hold him to bail in the sum of $50,000. Brown is a printer. Just before the Haymarket affair he was over to the County Jail, where the prisoners were confined, and was heard to say that he was a friend of Spies, Fischer, and the other anarchists who were in jail charged with murder. Brown, whose name was signed to the call for the Haymarket meeting, was arrested on the night of the meeting, and was released on bail. He was also indicted for the murder of Degan, but the case was dismissed. The indictment against Neebe charges him with conspiracy with Spies, Fischer, Schnaubelt, Brown, and Gardner. They are the men who are charged with the murder of Degan. Neebe was arrested on the night of the Haymarket meeting, and was released on bail, and it is said that he can be found at a moment's notice. Just before the indictments were returned Assistant State's-Attorney Ingham had a conference with Judge Gary, and it was then decided to call Judge Anthon to the bench. Judge Anthon was selected because he was considered a fair man, and one who would not be influenced by the Anarchists. Judge Gary, Assistant State's-Attorney Ingham, and Assistant State's-Attorney Furthman, who prepared the indictments, were present when Judge Anthon took his seat on the bench. Judge Anthon was sworn in by Clerk Bailey, and then the indictments were presented to him. Judge Anthon looked them over carefully, and then said that he would not sign the indictments, as he was not sufficiently familiar with the law governing them. He said that he would call Judge Gary to the bench, and that he would sign the indictments in the presence of Judge Gary. Judge Gary then took his seat on the bench, and Judge Anthon signed the indictments. Judge Gary then ordered the bail of Neebe and Brown to be fixed at $50,000 each. Neebe was not present in court when the indictments were returned, but Brown was. Brown was taken to the County Jail, and Neebe was notified to appear in court this morning at 9 o'clock. Neebe will be arraigned before Judge Gary, and will be asked to plead to the indictments. Brown will be arraigned before Judge Anthon, and will be asked to plead to the indictments. Neebe will be arraigned before Judge Gary, as Judge Anthon is not familiar with the proceedings of the grand jury, and Judge Gary is. Mr. Furthman was the only one of the State's Attorney's office who was present when the indictments were returned. Mr. Ingham was not present, as he was in court. Mr. Furthman was seen last night at his residence, and he said that he could not say anything about the indictments, as he was not familiar with the proceedings.

Practically, then, the indictments, with their knowledge of the men and their connection in connection and ascertaining of the circumstances, the facts set at the church meeting and preceding, have substantially the same character of original testimony that is presented to the grand jury, and which was given before the coroner's jury, and which was published in full in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. It is not to prejudice the minds of the grand jury, nor is it for the benefit of others, that these facts are recited. It is only to show that they have happened to be so connected recently, that it is by no unreasonable assumption that the accused may be charged with the crime. The coroner's jury found that they were guilty, and it is for the grand jury to say whether or not they believe that the evidence is sufficient to warrant the finding of indictments. Whether the grand jury has the records of the testimony, and whether hearing them testimony from beside the facts is to be given, there can be a possibility of securing the testimony is unsure.

Chief Schaack and Assistant Furthman of the State's Attorney's office both declare confidence in the Chicago grand jurors that they will do their duty without fear or favor, and that the prosecution will be conducted with the same vigor and ability that characterized the trial of the Anarchists before Judge Gary and a petit jury.

The grand jury, during the most of the forenoon, went in Mr. Martin J. Russell, of the South side, and called him to the stand. The witness was examined for some time concerning the connection he had had with the Anarchists, and the part he had taken in the meetings of the greater part of their committees, and was asked many questions relative to the events of the Haymarket meeting. Mr. Russell was one of the first to arrive at the meeting, and he remained there until the end. He was also present at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, which was held on the night of the Haymarket meeting, and which passed resolutions denouncing the action of the police in firing into the crowd. Mr. Russell was also present at the meeting of the Executive Committee

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.


EVERYBODY let weather permits in the South.

A TORNADO visitation is reported from Lapeer, Mich.

JOHN H. HASSLAM, a well-known American author, is dead.

BUSINESS failures are still increasing throughout the country.

IMPORTANT gold discoveries are reported from Kimberley, Australia.

DR. E. W. PEASE, the noted surgeon, died yesterday at Syracuse, N. Y.

THE Huse reservation bill will be taken up by the House Saturday, June 12.

PEACHES and half-stones have destroyed the potato crop in some sections of Ireland.

ALL amendments to the Oleomargarine bill presented to the House yesterday were rejected.

THE interior of the Valley City Mills at Grand Rapids collapsed, causing a loss of about $100,000.

ANTONIO RAMORELLI was hanged in Washington, D. C., yesterday for the murder of Caroline Estorno.

INVALIDITY orders have been issued for the Pensilties to attend Monday's session of the House of Commons.

CONTRADICTORY evidence as to Jos. Dacey's mental condition was given by experts yesterday at Woodstock.

FOR the week just closing the total imports of dry goods at the Port of New York were valued at $1,700,000.

MEMORIAL services in honor of the Pirate's dead heros were held yesterday in all the public schools of Chicago.

A BILL to place under strict surveillance the Anarchists and Socialists is being prepared by the German Government.

THE Chicago Coal Exchange has fixed prices for June at $4.50 per ton for nut and range sizes and $4 for grate and egg.

JUDGE GRESHAM has been fixed upon as the date for the Republican Congressional Convention in the Sixth District. It will be held at Freeport.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has determined that officers of the army found incapacitated for active service by Retiring Boards are not eligible for promotion.

AT yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor General Assembly in Cleveland the Executive Committee was increased from five to eleven members.

A FAVORABLE report will be made to the House on the bill authorizing the incorporation of Idaho mines in the Territories and the District of Columbia.

JOHN H. DEANE of New York City, for years counsel for the American Baptist Missionary Union, is represented to be $120,000 short in his accounts with that society.

KENTUCKY newspapers are stirred up over a recent county mark by the Frankfort Courier which is interpreted to signify warlike designs on his part against Turkey.

A REPORT from New York that Duncan Wylie's recent visit to this city had resulted in extending huge blocks of railway stocks on Chicago is pronounced a good deal of a fairy tale.

GOV. GILBERT'S grand jury yesterday turned its attention for a time from the Anarchist cases and endeavored to find how their proceedings became the property of the newspapers.

IN Tazewell County, in this State, a number of farmers committed to violently resist the attempt of the State Veterinaries to kill some glandered horses. Eventually a compromise was effected.

MR. GLADSTONE will communicate to the House of Commons before the division on the Home Rule bill a statement in writing with reference to the retention of Irish representatives on specified questions.

THE money market was dull and rather weak. During this two-eighty advanced. The demand for investment securities was good. The New York stock market was fairly active, and in the morning it was buoyant, but there was a reaction in the afternoon.—The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, and grain was weak, with a more liberal movement of corn and oats. Wheat was depressed by heavy selling, touching 72¼ cash for May, but rallied some on news of a large export business at the seaport. Provisions were steady. As compared with Thursday pork closed 15¢ cents lower, lard 2 cents higher, meats unchanged, wheat ¾ cent lower, corn ¾ cent lower, oats 1¼ cents lower for July, barley weak, and flaxseed nearly 1 cent higher.

CLEVELAND, O., Republican state that the Knights of Labor are exciting an alliance with the National Greenback Party, the submission existing to the establishment of close relations between these two organizations.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Minneapolis, has changed the name of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago to the "McCormick Theological Seminary of the Northwest."

GEORGE Junius has been noted out to Fort Riley and his two associates. They were convicted in New York by the jury yesterday of the charge in the indictment—misdemeanor—and will be sentenced next Wednesday.

FOUR Republican Senators—Calvin, Morrison, Teller, and Van Wyck—yesterday voted with the Democrats and stopped the alliance for extending the time Northern Pacific forfeiture bill of Senator Dolph through the Senate.

MEXICO has granted a concession to the Governor of the State of Durango for the construction of a railroad to unite the City of Durango with the Mexican Central Railroad. The Government has also granted a concession for a steamship line between San Diego, Cal., and San José de Guatemala, the company to receive $5,000 subvention for each round trip.

THE Anarchists indicted for murder belong to the society—the Central Labor Union—which the Mayor's recorder of statistics says is the only genuine labor society in Chicago. The Central Labor Union, by the way, is also the organization which has secured lawyers for the Anarchists, and the most important member of it now out of jail is Joe Greenfield.

IT is announced that President Cleveland and Miss Folsom will be married at the White House Wednesday evening, June 2, the original place having been changed on account of the death of the bride-elect's grandfather. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland of the First Presbyterian Church will officiate. The ceremony will be followed by a collation, and the wedding to all of its events will be plain and unostentatious.

IT is alleged that several of the grain warehouses in this city the wheat of the crop of 1885 (on receipts) have actual with that grown last year. The reason for this is said to be a desire to keep the old wheat in store, instead of having it shown out by shippers who prefer it to that grown more recently. It is also stated that arrangements have been made with certain parties here by virtue of which they are able to keep the July premium down to a cent and three-quarters, while the cost of carrying is about to two and a quarter cents, this including the regular charge of half a cent per bushel for each ten days of storage.

MR. BLAINE AND THE FISHERIES.

It is clearly a waste of time and space to discuss the question of the authenticity of the interview with Mr. Blaine on the fisheries question recently printed in the New York Herald. He has expressed his views upon the question and written the history of the controversy clearly and concisely in the second volume of his book, "Twenty Years of Congress," so any one can see by reference to the twenty-seventh chapter of that work. We do not need to look further for his opinions, and no one can read that chapter without the conviction that Mr. Blaine believes that the rights secured to us by the treaty of 1783 were illegally, unnecessarily, and unjustifiably thrown away in the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Blaine's history of these transactions may be very briefly stated. Both in the preliminary treaty of 1782 and the final treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the colonies, it was agreed that the colonies should continue to enjoy unmolested the fishery right they had possessed as subjects of Great Britain. They did continue to enjoy those rights and they were not questioned until 1815, when the British negotiators of a treaty of peace took the position that the war of 1812 put an end to all existing treaties, and hence as the fisheries rights had expired they could not be revived except under new stipulations. The American negotiators protested this principle, and with such success that the treaty of Ghent was signed and ratified, leaving the fisheries on the old basis of 1783. There they would have remained to this day had it not been for the inexplicable conclusion of a treaty in 1818 which surrendered some of our most valuable rights. Under this treaty, for the privilege of curing and drying fish on the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland the United States renounced the right to fish within three miles of the Canadian coasts. As Mr. Blaine himself says, no one can explain why this approaching, unjust, and unnecessary surrender was made. There was neither necessity nor reason for it. Neither Canada nor Great Britain asked for it. It was no topic a Minister as going into the convention of 1877, which resulted as five and a half millions without value received. With the details of the subsidiary treaty of 1854, which recreated the rights of 1783, its explosion in 1866, which brought us again under the irritating treaty of 1818, and the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, our readers are familiar.

Between the lines of the twenty-seventh chapter any one may read Mr. Blaine's views—namely: that the treaty of 1818 was a silly, traitorous, deplorable surrender of the rights of 1783; that the position taken by the British negotiators that the War of 1812 put an end to existing treaties was unwarranted; and that by the concession of 1818 we have lost the right to demand the status of 1783. Such being the case, it now remains to be seen what action can be taken abrogating this antiquated treaty, whose provisions more Section sought to cover any degree of injustice so far as the United States is concerned, or whether the English Government will admit of an interpretation of it which will do justice and put an end to such monstrous pretensions as those which are made in the question of bait-purchasing and landward concessions. The Hon. Hobart Spofford, one of the most eminent authorities on the fisheries question and a lifelong Democrat, takes very advanced ground, as will be seen by the following extract from a recent interview with him:

[Interviewer.] Mr. Blaine's views are generally understood by the country, the right to land fish or to cure, dry and ship them when so cured, and other rights as set forth in the treaty of 1818 to be ours. The provisions of that treaty, so far as our understanding goes, have been observed and respected by the acts of our national legislation passed especially by the United States Parliament and by the Congress of the United States, and which constitute an implied national agreement between the two countries of the highest sanctity. From 1818 until the present time the reciprocal respect has been kept the source and the object of international

[Another interviewer on the same subject, in connection with this statement, and of the high importance which the Dominion of Canada attaches to any or measures to promote, with the United States Government, the most friendly relations between the two countries, and the most patriotic action of the Senate in securing Senator Dolph's amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, shows that the Congress of the United States will act promptly and fearlessly when such action.]

THE KNIGHTS AND THE CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The reception which the Knights of Labor Convention gave the representative of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union was very cordial, but still the significance of the demonstration is not entirely clear. When Mrs. Woodbridge finished reading Miss Frances Willard's letter of greeting to the Knights "the applause lasted nearly five minutes," and this certainly indicates an emphatic approval of the sentiments set forth by the President of the Women's Prohibition Union. A careful examination of the letter shows, however, that Miss Willard went no further than to congratulate the order on "the honorable principles of its creed" and to urge the Knights to retain "the rule by which persons engaged in the unfashionable liquor traffic are declared ineligible to membership in a society of honest and hard-working men and women." The letter did not directly urge the abandonment of liquor, or congratulate the order on any supposed declaration to total abstinence principles. The sentiment which ruled both anxious looking nearly five minutes (or at least that argument is Miss Willard's letter) was comparatively circumscribed and touched the extreme of the acknowledgment not from the patronage but from the official fellowship of the Knights. It is therefore fairly open to question whether the applause would have been so hearty or long-continued if Miss Willard had appealed to the Knights to strike for total abstinence and boycott the saloon. As the order is controlled by the majority it does not seem clear that the exclusion of saloon-keepers from membership rests on a vested antipathy to the liquor traffic. If that were the case the "Knights" would certainly endeavor to restrain their members from contributing as many millions to the support of the grog-venders and the prosperity of the business. But granting that the "Knights" hold liquor sellers in marked disrepute, there is another and possibly a stronger reason why the proprietors of saloons are excluded from membership in an organization which in the central doctrine of eight hours for a day's work. Saloonkeepers necessarily work or at least keep their establishments open sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-four hours a day. It is pretty safe to say that there is not in the United States a saloon-keeper of high or low degree who observes the eight-hour rule in the conduct of his peculiar business. An resolution devoted primarily to the principle of the eight-hour day which would take into membership men who handle liquor from dawn until midnight would expose itself to public derision. The exclusion of saloonkeepers from the organization of the Knights seems to be a matter of necessity rather than a proof of devotion to temperance principles.

A letter but of the temperance doctrines of the Knights will be found in Mr. Powderly's proposition that they "swear off" and beyond the bar for a term of years. The Master Workman has demonstrated that his course would secure workmen all the benefits and advantages of the eight-hour day without harm to any other section of the community. It would furnish them increased leisure without any diminution of the comforts and necessaries of life, and, in addition to its pecuniary advantages, would throw the workmen with "close-hours, steady hands, and happier homes." The law to secure would be far more than made good by stopping the enormous waste in intoxicants. Let Mr. Powderly bring his proposition formally before the "Knights'" convention and see whether they will applaud it as warmly as they did the minor sentiment and consequential congratulations of the W. C. T. U. If so, the proof of their convention to temperance practices will be a sufficient reason for well-bounded scepticism as far as the 500 members of the Knights' convention are concerned.

RATES OF WAGE STORAGE.

It is understood that a secret meeting was held a couple of days ago between prominent grain receivers and representative elevator men in this city, the subject of the conference being the difficulty of retaining the grain trade of Chicago. The warehousemen practically acknowledged their belief that something must be done, and expressed a willingness to consider the matter among themselves, though none seemed to think they might feel to obtain guarantees from the receivers to the effect that concessions in the matter of rates for handling would be followed by a corresponding increase in the volume of their business. It scarcely needs to be said that no such guarantees can be given, as the receivers could not possibly bind their country shippers to observe any agreement that might be made here. If they could do so there would not have been any need for such a conference as was held the day before yesterday. It is the clashing of their bold upon the men who sell grain from the farm that has induced the selling of commissions from those wanting for transportation and storage most of the selling rates of the grain. How much of it they have expected may perhaps be inferred from the move cited in these columns yesterday and the remark then made by a prominent receiver that this spring he has sold fully fifty thousand bushels of corn which rotted in the country shipper not more than five cents per bushel.

It is evident that the warehousemen will be obliged to make substantial concessions or lose or give up altogether. A few figures will suffice to show how rapidly they are losing their control of the business. Up to the year 1874 they had handled substantially all the grain that came to the city, and we may remark incidentally that it was their very grip which placed our millers at such a disadvantage that the several Evansville disasters in the past few years not calculated. Twelve years ago the absolute necessity of reducing the actual charges on grain was felt so strongly that the method of transferring on track became a fixed fact. In the next two years it had gained so much headway as to keep out of the elevators 12 per cent of all the grain that arrived here. In 1880 the quantity kept out of store had increased to 20 per cent, and in the twelve months ending with last October the elevators handled only 43 per cent of the arrivals by rail. They took into store only 20,424,000 out of the 111,579 carloads received here. The reason for this avoidance may be understood from the statement that the transfer can be effected for just about one-quarter of a cent, or 4 cents to have it done through the regular warehouses. Here are the figures on a carload of 400 bushels of corn: Fixed charge at one and a quarter cents, $5.00; switching, $1; thrashing into the car, 50 cents; average shortage or loss by "over-run," about three and a quarter bushels, $1. Total, $6. By the new method the transfer costs in addition to the switching charge of $1. Total, $1.75. The inconvenience for is the same in both cases, except that when the transfer is made directly the work is only performed once, while the grain must be inspected both on going into store and on leaving it, unless it be placed in special bin. It is no wonder that under such conditions as much of the property is kept out of the warehouses as can be diverted of to rail shippers or to city houses. The new consideration less than half of the total volume of arrivals is that grain that has here to be reconsigned with and that which is bought for shipment by bins, as vessels can be loaded much more expeditiously from the "spout" than from the car.

The warehousemen are said to be considering the advisability of reducing their charge for the term of first storage to half a cent per bushel. Instrument should debate to them the necessity of meeting the concession without delay. That one is all that is charged at most if not all of the other grain-handling points from Milwaukee to New York.

The proposed reduction of charges would not only benefit the owners of the grain, inducing them who come it on the farm, and tend to retain up a trade which the country charges at other points are now attracting away from this city, but it would also be an inestimable boon to the great mass of men engaged in the business here by lessening hardships, if it do not entirely destroy it. At present the little drives here hardly to compete with a few big ones who are able to obtain rebates as specified charges for services rendered. It would probably be found to bring as much more business to the elevators as is consumable, at least in part, for the commission, but it is not for the receivers or others to guarantee this. The change should be made as a matter of business enterprise if not of smart justice. The warehousemen ought to act in just the same way that the merchant does when he finds his business having his houses to be charged too much in competition with others. It is simply a question between marking down prices and buying for increased patronage to result from it, or a bonding up of old rates and prices till forced to the wall by an utter desertion of them and their houses by the business public.

A SINGULAR "REPUBLICAN CAUCUS."

It seems that an alleged "Republican caucus" was held Thursday night to pledge the Republican Senators to vote in a body against the reincorporation of the converted land-grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad, but it does not appear where the persons attending the caucus got their party authority for this most extraordinary proceeding. The last National Republican platform was explicit in declaring against further land-grants and in denouncing that lands fraudulently and extensively seized be restored to the Government. Then was the official command of the party, and where do Republican Senators get their authority to defy it? Do they suppose they can get together in the name of the party and with its sanction agree upon measures that are opposed by ninety-nine Republicans out of every hundred? What do they mean by attempting to load the party with the responsibility for such ruinous policies?

Stating the best possible statement for the Republican Senators Tom Tarsney will put the matter in this way: The Dolph bill, which the caucus favored, proposes to forfeit a tract of land between Wallula and Portland, along a line where the Northern Pacific never did a stroke of work, and it was agreed that it would "help the Oregon Republicans" if the Senate would promptly restore this land. The Northern Pacific did not claim this particular tract, but its attorneys openly favored the Dolph bill—a fact that ought to have aroused some suspicion. Apparently the Republican Senators were desirous in favor of forfeiting an unearned grant, but in reality they were taking the course desired by the Northern Pacific, whose attorneys told that if Congress would forfeit the small tract between Wallula and Portland the action would amount to a waiver of all right to do the same with the fifty millions of unearned acres west of the Missouri River. The road was willing to give up 3,000,000 acres, to which it had not the shadow of a claim, in order to have its bad title to 30,000,000 confirmed and ratified, and this was the way into which the gullible Republican Senators walked!

Don't the Republican Senators know there is just as much reason why they should forfeit all the unearned lands west of the Missouri River as any they should take that course with the small portion lying between Wallula and Portland? The Northern Pacific did no work between those points, and is now operating a board line through the tract in question, but its failure to earn the land is no more conspicuous than in the case of the entire 30,000,000 acres west of the Missouri. Nor, is of the act making the grant to the Northern Pacific void:

That each and every grant, right, and privilege hereby is so made and granted to said corporation hereby created for the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and the appurtenances thereof, and subject to the following conditions, namely: (1) That said corporation shall commence the work on said road within two years from the approval of this act by the President; (2) that complete and fit [illegible] within ten years; and (3) that commencing with the 1st day of July, 1870.

In point of fact the road was not completed until seven years after the date set in the act, and consequently the company has no title whatever to the lands west of the Missouri. Yet under the pretense of forfeiting a small tract the Republican Senators would waive the right of the Government to reclaim a domain of 30,000,000 acres unlawfully in possession of the Northern Pacific. We have cited the law bearing on this case, and now call the attention of Republican Senators to the following from the last Republican National platform:

That the Government of Congress, the speedy forfeiture of all land-grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with the acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

Why has this command not been carried out? Why don't the Republican Senators hold caucuses and pledge themselves to execute the law and enforce the provisions made by the Republican party? The neglect, not merely of the law, but of the urgent official demands of the Republican party, is becoming shameful, and day by day it grows more difficult to convince Republicans that their Senators are not being betrayed by their representatives in the United States. When a so-called "Republican caucus" assigns in favor of such a measure as the Dolph bill the whole Democratic caucus of Senate and Representatives, it will be difficult for the Senators taking part in such a proceeding to prove themselves to ignorant and unsophisticated that they worked unconsciously into the way set by the Northern Pacific Railroad attorneys.

DAVID'S ADVERSARY CHOSEN. says he is ready to begin with the trial of the indicted Anarchist murderers. He has suggested that the cases be taken up the first Monday of June—Monday next—and has no information of the prosecution parties. The latter, however, object to a speedy trial on various grounds, the principal one being that the public mind is prejudiced against the prisoners just now. This is a pretentious excuse. The public desires that the prisoners be given a fair trial and as speedy a one as is compatible with the ends of justice. It is true that the people of Chicago do not like anarchists, whether they be Americans or foreigners. There is a wholesome "prejudice" in the community against crimes of all kinds. That "prejudice" is not likely to be less strong six months hence than it is now. To postpone the trial on the principal "grounds" of the Anarchists' attorney would not be wise. If it shall be proved that they are guilty to the satisfaction of a jury of the crime charged in the indictments, then they should be punished as soon after their criminal acts as the circumstances of the law and the ends of justice will permit. The State's Attorney should therefore press for a speedy trial. There will be the usual grist of jury-tory motions and manoeuvres to put it off and to exercise the time of the court. Those motions ought to be stubbornly resisted. The example set by the prosecuting attorneys in New York in the case of the indicted Aldermen can be followed with safety here. There is a prejudice in New York against the corrupt officials. This has not prevented the trial of one of their number a couple of weeks after the indictment. In order to court justice the presiding Judge in the New York court held eight sessions during the Judson trial. Night sessions may not be necessary in the case of the Anarchists, all that is required will be a firm hand in dealing with dilatory motions and pretexts for putting off the trial. State's Attorney Grinnell has shown praiseworthy zeal in the conduct of the Anarchist cases so far. He has been prompt in the preparation of the cases for prosecution to the grand jury. He is prompt in urging that the trials be commenced. He can be relied on to do his full duty in the cases. He will be hugely combined by an appreciative public.

SOUTH SIDERS ingale' few remarks concerning the Pension Commissioner Black is said to be in a most excellent. His general air is that of a man who received himself to a opinion.

THE old flag must go—that has been announced for some time—but there is something else. There is a growing impression that it would be a good thing for the country to have done with the last of the old flag go also.

UPON the occasion of the eulogies in the Senate Thursday last in memory of the late Senator Miller of California, the successor, Senator Stanford, delivered the following eulogistic speech:

[illegible]

THE usual medical-expert testimony is called in to show that Guiteau, the St. Louis alleged murderer, might easily have killed the dread Prince accidentally with dynamite, or no shrieks. Medical-expert testimony is becoming a joke in criminal practice, as it should be. Theories of no learned science who contradict each other fairly, according to their schools of study, are not the ones to say what medicine shall be swallowed.

CAPT. JOHN P. FINNERTY, in his opinion, when excepting to the sentences of the Chicago on the quiet which animated the American meeting, pleaded over by the Governor, which appointed to the city a few crowded nights. He misrepresents the article and its motive. It was written in the spirit which moved to secure the gathering itself, as expressed in the speech of the presiding officer, the language of the committees, and the messages of the message to Mr. Parnell. Our opinions, speaking as an American citizen and as the Governor of a great American State, said:

We did not favor [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] the Government, but we favored [illegible] and we believed it was the duty of the Governor to [illegible] and we believed that the [illegible] would be [illegible] and [illegible] would [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

## "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN."

A SUPERB PRESENTATION OF WAGNER'S WEIRD OPERA LAST NIGHT.

The Grand Association of the Academy Opera Company on the Grand Scale of Magnificence—The Performance Vocally the Most Satisfactory of the Season—Ludwig as the Dutchman Seems a Sovereign—Both in Appearance an Ideal Norse.

[cast of characters]

"The Flying Dutchman" illustrates the romantic period of Wagner's work. The old legend out of which the opera is built is one that has given color to the time and fancy since it was native whither it hails. But, although the plaint his material after the old style, few of its operas give a clearer idea of the purpose and motive of its progenitor. "The Flying Dutchman," even earlier in the work than its successor in Paris, is the work, pure, complete. In other compositions the legend is but hinted the Dutchman set a few scenes before each scene is to be acted. In fact that is, too, a matter not here to the use, with the closing for home and mother's love and for love of their attachment, the story, to quote Liszt's words, is not an actual lover. The description of the Wanderings (not any) of the Dutchman (not any) is a different thing, by a different composer, a Dutch composer, fighting his unseen battle against the laws of their State, obeying an injunction which he has received from God himself, and which he has not the power to disobey. The Dutchman is not a lover, but a sailor, and his love is not a sailor's love. It is not that he, too, was a sailor, and loves as the sea, with its roaring, its tones and violence, its joy, its

# BY A SCORE OF 20 TO 6.

## CHICAGO BALL-PLAYERS WIN THE LAURELS OF THE NATIONALS.

Other League Games Yesterday—Score of the Game—The Cycler Exhibits Some Speed Against Foot-Racing—Yesterday's Events on the Lawns, Suburban Park, and Other Tracks—Who Among Whom the Oaks—A Great Prize-Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—(Special.)—The Chicago club today gave the home club a crushing defeat in the line of beauty to match. In the absence of Ewing, who is laid up with a sore arm, Crane went in pitcher, but before the fifth inning he was batted all over the lot, and with the aid of several wild pitches and a fumbling error by Start the champion piled up fourteen runs. In the sixth inning Crane was succeeded by a young amateur from Baltimore, who fared somewhat better than his predecessor, given the champions had got such a decided lead that both the opportunity of giving Foran his first inning delighted to the task. Three pitched over such effective that Washington was unable to get a man to the home base. The errors of the visitors were few, and the batting of Anson, Pfeffer, Burns, and Gore was very heavy. The following is the score:

| | Runs. | Total Bases. | Base Hits. | Put Outs. | Assists. | Errors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | | | | | | |
| Anson, 1b | 2 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 0 |
| Burns, r. f. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gore, c. f. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, 2d b. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Dalrymple, l. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Flint, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Start, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Williamson, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Gumbert, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 14 | 17 | 12 | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Hoy, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Myers, 2d b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Wise, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Richardson, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Farrell, 1b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Crane, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foran, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hornung, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mack, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snyder, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 4 |

Innings:
Chicago: 0 0 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 — 14
Washington: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 — 6

Earned runs: Chicago, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., May 29.—(Special.)—The Cleveland nine defeated the Bostons in a game before 4,000 spectators on the league grounds today. The Bostons were outplayed and outbatted from the start. They did not make a hit until the eighth inning. Parsons distinguished himself by a beautiful catch in the seventh, and Hanlon by three in the sixth. Sunday, Brooklyn and Boston will play both for the forenoon and afternoon games. The score:

| | Runs. | Total Bases. | Base Hits. | Put Outs. | Assists. | Errors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | | | | | | |
| Hanlon, c. f. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Parsons, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Glasscock, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Dalrymple, l. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Flint, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Start, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Williamson, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Gumbert, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 14 | 17 | 12 | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| Washington | | | | | | |
| Hoy, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Myers, 2d b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Wise, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Richardson, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Farrell, 1b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Crane, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Foran, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hornung, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mack, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Snyder, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 4 |

Innings:
Cleveland: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0
Boston: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 — 1

Earned runs: Cleveland, 0.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 29.—(Special.)—For the first time this season the New York "Giants" were a game from the St. Louis "Black Stockings." There were over 6,000 persons present on the Polo Grounds when the game was called. It was perfect for sharp batting or ball play, and the clever pitching of Welch. He seemed to be in excellent form, and the manner in which he puzzled the St. Louis men brought joy to the hearts of the admirers of the home club. Besides the good ball Welch the base-running was remarkably good. The score:

| | Runs. | Total Bases. | Base Hits. | Put Outs. | Assists. | Errors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | | | | | | |
| Ewing, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Connor, 1b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Richardson, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Gore, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Keefe, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Welch, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Whitney, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gilligan, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ward, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 0 |
| St. Louis | | | | | | |
| Shaffer, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Comiskey, 1b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Foutz, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Latham, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Robinson, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Caruthers, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gleason, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Stovey, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lyons, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 9 | 0 |

Innings:
New York: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 — 2
St. Louis: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0

Earned runs: New York, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29.—(Special.)—The Athletics won the last Philadelphia by a score of 11 to 1. The Athletics got their first run in the second inning, and Ingersoll's work at third was especially fine. They took the lead from the very start by making two runs in the first inning. After the fifth the home team fielded their errors, and this, with several hits, gave Kansas City enough runs to make things sure. The score:

| | Runs. | Total Bases. | Base Hits. | Put Outs. | Assists. | Errors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletics | | | | | | |
| Stovey, l. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Larkin, r. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Orr, 1b | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Ingersoll, 3d b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Welch, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wood, s. s. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Mullane, 2d b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Mattimore, c. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Weyhing, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 11 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| Kansas City | | | | | | |
| Hamilton, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hallman, 2d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Dunlap, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, 3d b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Kelly, 1b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Sowders, c. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Gruber, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Peters, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Hackett, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 9 | 0 |

Innings:
Athletics: 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 — 11
Kansas City: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 — 0

Earned runs: Athletics, 1.

The Northwestern League.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 29.—(Special.)—Ghost did pretty treasonable the game here today between the Sac Claire and Oshkosh clubs. The playing was fine. Score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings: | | | | | | | | | |
| Sac Claire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
| Oshkosh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |

Earned runs: Sac Claire, 0. Oshkosh, 1. Two-base hits—Oshkosh, 1. Base on balls—Oshkosh, 1. Sac Claire, 1. Bases on balls—Oshkosh, 1. Sac Claire, 1. Double play—Oshkosh, 1. Sac Claire, 1. Left on bases—Oshkosh, 1. Sac Claire, 1. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Hayes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 29.—(Special.)—The home club was defeated today in their first game with the Minneapolis nine. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings: | | | | | | | | | |
| Milwaukee | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
| Minneapolis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |

Two-base hits—Minneapolis, 1. Bases on balls—Milwaukee, 1. Double play—Milwaukee, 1. Left on bases—Milwaukee, 1. Minneapolis, 1. Struck out—Milwaukee, 1. Minneapolis, 1. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

The standing of the Northwestern League clubs is as follows:

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sac Claire | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Minneapolis | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Oshkosh | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Milwaukee | 0 | 1 | .000 |

American Association Games.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 11; Louisville, 0.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

Boston and Cleveland Not to Lose with Their Teams.

Both the Boston and Cleveland papers are touting the clubs of their respective cities without gloves, for the hugely shouting they have made that for its scores. "Getting to be a shadow" is the term adopted as a postulate by the Boston Herald in speaking of the Bald "against defeats and "concessions" the players' agents being the Cleveland aggregation of Indies. "The Boston Carbonari," who after the complimentary terms are used by the Register to be no reason to the service, some of St. Louis's pets. That the Cleveland club is enthusiastically attached at home may be inferred from the following expression of hearty approval in the Register:

What next our patrons are to have. Cheaper! Ask the Brewers who don't eat here to.

Chris Von, eight pounds to the minute to go on and help the good cut.

If the manager has exercised the fraudulent right after a fresh beer bill.

If not one wonders the Cleveland club that we have there.

The Cleveland patrons attempt (?) might possibly get encouragement in our crowds at the club, which is always to be found in the Cleveland team would attract them.

The few good ball players in the Cleveland team have never yet won their own and have their reputations.

If any of the Cleveland men be lenient to write a bit, that here is reason a guide to him for the to this team.

It is reported that in anticipation of the return of the Cleveland club a man is organizing to get out and run on the ball and have the tickets.

Boston is hopeful now, and has the sense of the people's fullness to its lack of confidence. Don't the Herald?

Even manager is anxious games to be commenced and completed within one hour and a half after the hour announced on the tickets. This rule should be strictly adhered to, and the umpire should not allow any delay in the game. It is now the practice of many managers to announce that the game will be called at 4 o'clock, and then wait until 4:30 before they commence. It was reported on a previous occasion that Manager Hanlon, of the Cleveland club, had given orders to have the ball called promptly at 4 o'clock. This is the correct thing, and should be strictly complied with by all managers.

Yesterday's game between Cleveland and Boston was a very interesting one, and was witnessed by a large crowd. Boston's victory was secured by the batting of Hanlon, who made three hits in succession in the fifth inning, and scored the only run of the game. Hanlon's batting was the feature of the game, and he deserves credit for the way he has been batting of late. Parsons' fine catch of Dalrymple's fly in the seventh inning was also a feature of the game. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings: | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1—1 |

Earned runs: Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Hanlon, 1. Bases on balls—Cleveland, 1. Boston, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5. Boston, 5. Struck out—Cleveland, 1. Boston, 1. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Gaffney.

Some of the Games.

Excepting New York, which the Eastern clubs have badly beaten more than once previously.

Chamber night Manager Hankey of the Kansas City club has a benefit arranged for him at the Building and Loan Association rooms, Saturday evening.

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The second decided loss was one of the batting performers of a close game a long way toward making the batsmen a profitable one, does it not?

It's rank in the grocery was less evidence last afternoon, when Farrington Park, [illegible] with the Cleveland club, was good—good—good—

## LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN HANDLING COAL, ORE, AND LUMBER.

The Weather Received Two Days' Supply of Rail in Four Minutes and Has Caused Discharged Nearly Two Thousand Tons of Ore in Seven Hours—The Atlantic Stops the Record for Lumber Carried—Grain Freights Somewhat Improved—The Ore Barge Ashland.

The Ore Barge Ashland.

Capt. W. H. Smith, Marine Inspector of the Board of Lake Underwriters, has received from the proper authorities at Cleveland, O., and transmitted to the agents of the barge Ashland, the certificate of inspection of that vessel, which is the largest vessel on the lakes that was ever constructed in this country and probably in the world. The Ashland is a steel barge, and was recently launched from the yards of the Globe Iron Works Company, Cleveland, O. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 350 feet; length between perpendiculars, 340 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches; capacity of cargo, 3,500 tons. She is owned by the Ashland Steamship Company, of which Capt. Alexander McDougall, of Duluth, is President, and Capt. Wm. Edwards, of Cleveland, is Secretary and Treasurer. The Ashland is commanded by Capt. Wm. Edwards, and is now loading at the Cleveland Iron Mining Company's docks, Cleveland, for Chicago.

Freights and Charters.

There are some improvements to be chronicled to-day in the demand for vessels, especially through bottoms, and the rates have been firm, as a result of the week's business. Wheat to Buffalo and to Kingston, Ont., is in active request, and the latter port is also in demand for corn. Lumber is in fair request for Chicago, and the rates are firm. Coal is in good demand for Chicago, and the rates are firm. Coal is in good demand for Chicago, and the rates are firm. Coal is in good demand for Chicago, and the rates are firm.

[Rates table illegible]

The Ore Barge Ashland.

Capt. W. H. Smith, Marine Inspector of the Board of Lake Underwriters, has received from the proper authorities at Cleveland, O., and transmitted to the agents of the barge Ashland, the certificate of inspection of that vessel, which is the largest vessel on the lakes that was ever constructed in this country and probably in the world. The Ashland is a steel barge, and was recently launched from the yards of the Globe Iron Works Company, Cleveland, O. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 350 feet; length between perpendiculars, 340 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches; capacity of cargo, 3,500 tons. She is owned by the Ashland Steamship Company, of which Capt. Alexander McDougall, of Duluth, is President, and Capt. Wm. Edwards, of Cleveland, is Secretary and Treasurer. The Ashland is commanded by Capt. Wm. Edwards, and is now loading at the Cleveland Iron Mining Company's docks, Cleveland, for Chicago.

Wheat and Rate.

The grain Commissioners of Canada, having had under their charge several fine life-saving stations recently built on the Canadian shore of the Lakes, have ordered the Dominion flag to be hoisted on each station on and after the 24th inst. The Canadian Pacific will be offered at Fort Garry [illegible] to Montreal, but only [illegible] Chicago will be accepted at that port. Vessels will be [illegible] Fort Garry to Montreal, but only [illegible] Chicago will be accepted at that port.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Schooner Sailor, from Port Huron; schooner Lucy, from Port Huron; schooner Lucy, from Port Huron; schooner Lucy

# THE CITY.

## PERSONAL.

Gen. R. L. Dunstan, New York, is at the Palmer.

The Rev. S. T. Hopkins, New York, is at the Tremont.

## IN GENERAL.

The case against William J. Chapin, ex-clerk of the criminal Police Court, was continued by Judge Gaynor yesterday until the June term of the Criminal Court.

Dr. Robert Rauer, whose trunk was stolen by a colored expressman whom the police for a time suspected of murdering the driver, is in the city and has not disappeared.

Lucas S. Williams, alias Dr. Lucas, a specialist, was yesterday fined $50 for causing the city ordinance relating to handbills for surgeries of the brothers in the "World's Realm of Anatomy" to disappear quick.

A fine engraved portrait in an exhibition of the works of Mr. E. W. Kemble, '[illegible] of Mrs. Frank Le Stourgeon, a prominent society woman of Cleveland. The work shows skillful handling.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Sherman, Clarkson building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 61°; 7 a. m., 64°; 8 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 69°; 10 a. m., 71°; 11 a. m., 73°; 12 m., 75°; 1 p. m., 77°; 2 p. m., 77°; 3 p. m., 78°; 4 p. m., 78°; 5 p. m., 78°. Barometer, 6 a. m., 30.02; 2 p. m., 30.00.

Capt. P. D. Tyrrell of the secret service denies that there is a new counterfeit silver dollar. He says the one to which the reports referred yesterday is an old one—fairly well-executed, although an excellent specimen of a half dozen old—although an excellent specimen with.

A call on a colored gambling house at No. 311 Clark street yesterday netted five dollars' worth of colored men who "was just playin' for de drinks." Justice Booth assessed a fine of $5 each, which Sawyer William Johnson paid. The five bore out of the box.

There was a slight fuss on Chicago greeting one of the fast mail John W. Kennedy, when called on for surgery, was unable to count the nail. The second brother is not large, and he said that he would be able to count all dangerous nails morning. Five bushels, including 10,000 rubbers of tobacco, were found out.

A "home-brewing" was held last night at the headquarters of the Tenth Police Patrol, No. 150 Washington street, one of the features being an old-time wood scissors, very strong plenty of pork and beans, hard-tack, and coffee. A large number of the members of the headquarters during the previous quarter of a century were present. The patrol has been in existence since May 1, and was organized for the purpose of furnishing a uniformed gymnastic band for business houses and other places, and also entertainments, excursions, etc. It is the smallest patrol in the city employed and there [illegible] of their kind.

The annual issue of the *Architect, Contractor, and Builders' Directory*, published by S. E. Gerhardt & Co., is an improvement on its predecessors, embracing as it does a new feature in the introduction of an Eastern and Western department. The book contains the names and addresses of about every man connected in any way with the building business in all the large Eastern and Western cities in addition to those of Chicago. The volume is valuable for reference for the business of each that a strong, but still greater improvement are promised for the next issue.

Edward O'Connor, a freight-handler at the Michigan Central freight depot, was fined $25 yesterday by Justice Booth on the charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant, William Stokes, was a freight-handler employed there. O'Connor was one of the strikers who had not returned to work, although about all of them had done so. Yesterday he met the plaintiff and O'Connor at a boarding house, where, without a word, he was hired to the work he is discharged. He was satisfied that he had assisted in inducing the men of the strikers. The defense did not deny the assault, but claimed it was because of a previous matter and not for payment of intimidation.

A quiet spectator of the crush is behind us at the Harrison Street Station. He says he is Patrick O'Connell, and he comes to us a Wagner street. On arrival in the city yesterday, and when nearing the Rock Island Depot was anxious to be sent and rushed hurriedly to the door of the car. Turning around to collect our fare there were several others who preceded departing trip, and without further ado jumped from the still-moving train. Fortunately he was only escort for the fall, and was soon after taken to the armory. He acted strange, and the County Jailer was sent for. To the questionable future of what he had given away some seventy of an hour money, and that for the numbers had grown to 63 bits. He would not say what became of the last fortune. He was altogether taken, again.

George F. Dalton, who was Thursday before Justice Foote of the South Side and Justice Scott of the North Side charged with breaking, was yesterday before Justice Foote of the West Side account of alleged money to him yesterday. Dalton is supposed to have an advertisement in some of the papers offering a splendid business chance to persons possessing $600 or more. Frederick Lasch of No. 240 Wells street paid the advertisement, and visited Dalton at his office, No. 200 South Water street. Then, in dispute, he was told of the brilliant prospects of a business for the Samuel Iron Mop Manufacturing Company with a cash capital of over $1,000, and was induced to take thirty shares at $10 a share, paying the $300 down. He says he found out and long afterwards that there was no such company and that he had been swindled. Dalton had the case continued to June 2.

Shortly before 8 o'clock Tuesday evening Leo Thomas (Jacobi) of No. 61 Sedgwick avenue, a man about 30 years of age, while walking along Halsted street was halted by William Kelly, who said: "Hist one, give me a chew." "I have none," was the answer, but it was generally refused when Kelly struck him between the eyes with the other portion of the question of it. Thomas being down to the sidewalk Kelly and O'Connell secured Kelly and proceeded with the latter [illegible] Kelly [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Kelly [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Kelly [illegible] Thomas

## MICHIGAN'S LIQUOR LAW.

**Its Wisdom in the Eyes of Supreme and Circuit Judges.**

Ann Arbor City Council Changed the System of an Entire State—A Supreme Court Week Wrest to the Dictionary—Chief Justice Cooley's Eloquence—Testimony Bulletin of the Prohibitionists—The Law of It All.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 28.—Citizens of The Tribune—Having found Ann Arbor and Michigan famous before coming I must confess to a great interest in your action. There are plenty of saloons here. There are occupants. Upstairs has 5,000 people and one saloon to every 1,000. Each, however, pays about twice what it does in Chicago. Upstairs has fifty. A saloon keeper in Upstairs will say that a good saloon in that town would bear a tack. He said the other day: "I pay for class saloons in my last permit for three saloons in Ypsilanti, for which I paid $1,000 per year fee. They occupied good goods and paid heavy to pay for it. They wanted a class, pleasant place. In order to hold his trade the saloon-keeper must keep a reasonable bar. The saloons of Upstairs pay the town about $2,000 annually. They receive for sales about $1,000 more. Upstairs has a reputation for good beer. I was told this before I got here. I made some inquiries in the matter. The best thought I understood in regard to it was that the water was peculiarly adapted to the brewing of beer. I am not sure that this is the case, but I am sure that the beer is good. I understand the beer comes from Detroit, but I am not sure of it. I am sure, however, that the beer is good. I am told that the anti-saloon party would appreciate that fact, and would be glad to see the saloons continue. I am told that the Democratic

## MUSCULAR MAIDENS.

### SCENES IN A NEW YORK GYMNASIUM FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

**How the Ladies Love Rolling and Hurdle-Jumping and the Dual Use—Training Down Weight and Working Up Muscle to Stiff Exercises—Swinging on the Trapeze—The Fair Dancers—Development of a Young American Woman as a Gymnastic Number.**

One night, while the big scenes was still on, a party of lads and ladies were to leap the hurdles over half one the scenery—a very real and slender one. Here is the battle from that game as you face the right of the picture.

JACK AND THE HIGH ONES.

When the leg had passed with cheers into the middle ground ray, and when a groan known to amateur prize fights turned audience through laugh the second hurdle-ry and out: "It does, does, does!"

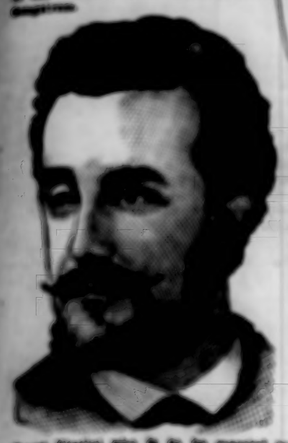
But there was another young woman there, and smart, although a very nice maid, is hardly fair one for her. Jane is the proper name for one so modern and so dainty. She leaps up on the left side of the picture. Jane heard against her chair as though she dared to break the back of it, and her cobwebs hands are spread and evident when her dance is given proper it. She did not smile, and she didn't eat either. She criticized the men with the coarse hair, scoffed at the lady who wore Indian bangs, and declared that the young girl in pink who did the double-jump-back-one was very defective in her waist. It has passed that one of the young men who labored for a young man who raced his leap to greeting our term to wish the polite maiden, with hostess between the young man that it is quite the thing for gents to go to for preparation and—not kissing, of course, in advanced circles—greeting.

JANE AND THE MEN.

Then the young man who had come to talk to Jane's brother, and who had been looking on with a pleased look in his face, went to the apparatus and began to climb the rope. He went up hand over hand, and then he climbed with his feet only, and then he climbed with his hands only, and then he climbed with his feet and hands

## MME. PATTI'S HUSBAND.

Count Rasini, Who Is Soon to Be Married to the Famous and World-Knowledge Singer.



Count Rasini, who is to be married to Adelina Patti, is the son of a businessman of Genoa, Italy. He was born at Genoa, May 6, 1834. He was for a short time a pupil at the Genoa Conservatory, and in 1859 gained a great success in Paris in Verdi's opera, shortly after he was engaged at the Opera Comique, remaining until 1865, with but one season, in the year he went to Italy and sang at Florence, Turin, and other places, with fair success, returning to Paris in 1866, where he sang at the Italian Theatre. In 1868 he visited England and sang at Lumley's concerts at St. James' Hall and later at Covent Garden at fashionable and popular entertainments. In 1871 he again appeared in London, this time under Gye's management, singing there on numbers until late in the season. In 1872 he was engaged at Covent Garden, where he sang most successfully for the season of Lucrezia and Gallmeni. During the next two years he went to Italy to fill engagements in Venice, Turin, and other large cities, and at one time has been starring with Patti. He went to America with her a few years ago, and contributed largely to the success of her concerts. He also sang here to opera. He has a host of admirers, both as a great singer and as a fine actor, and it is said that he is the greatest "favorite" to which he aspires to succeed the method he acquired at the Conservatorio. It has been known for some time that he would marry Patti.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

(The Tribune does not publish communications unless they are written over the name of the writer.)

### The Lyon Failure.

CHICAGO, May 27.—(Editor of The Tribune.) I have just seen in your paper of the 21st an article from some one in regard to Mr. L. C. Lyon's failure and domestic affairs and as the daring spirit has overtaken for the support of his wife and children. I have read an argument to show that an overdose of wine and wine bottles or after the failure and the facts mentioned by the writer are nearly and entirely false. CHICAGO.

### Public Library Reference.

CHICAGO, May 25.—(Editor of The Tribune.) We have a private library to the use to some of which people who are not able to go to the Public Library can come and have their reference to the library when need be, will you kindly give me the address? SUBSCRIBER.

(There was such a library about six or nine months ago, but I failed. There are great public deficiencies, however.)

### Want to Know About Trade Dollars.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 25.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—Why should the Government pay 90c or more for trade dollars to come to trade dollars that cost them (the banks) from 91 to 92c? Don't a reporter put upon the press and ask that same trade dollars be put in the hands of some one who will be the government to redeem them? Who are the men who bought the dollars for just what they thought they would be worth and with a view to selling them to the Government at an advance of 10 per cent. There are not many that are in circulation. J. D. A.

### LETTUCE.

Only the leaves of lettuce are served now at fashionable dinner parties.

## SHOT AND PUCKS.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

## MACHINERY.

## FOR SALE.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

## PUBLICATIONS.

## PURE BRED CATTLE.

## SITUATIONS—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

### Salesmen.

### Traders.

### Engineers, Engineers, &c.

### Miscellaneous.

## SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

### Governesses.

### Housekeepers and Matrons.

### Miscellaneous.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

### Salesmen.

### Drug.

### Grocery.

### Miscellaneous.

### Shoe.

### Tailoring.

### Miscellaneous.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Dressmaking.

### Laundresses.

### Miscellaneous.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

## PROFESSIONAL.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### Down Town.

### North Side.

### South Side.

### West Side.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### North Side.

### South Side.

### West Side.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, STORES, &c.

### Down Town.

### North Side.

### South Side.

### West Side.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

## WANTED TO RENT.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## PERSONAL.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

## DENTAL.

## AUCTION SALES.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

### Down Town.

### North Side.

### South Side.

### West Side.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

## TO EXCHANGE.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

## WANTS WANTED.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### Down Town.

### North Side.

### South Side.

### West Side.

## BOILER WANTED.

## FINANCIAL.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ANGLOMANIA IN FRANCE.

### THE FASHIONS SPREADING THIS WAY-SEEN IN SPEECH AND MANNER.

### One Words Which Are Either of the Vaguest Use Another—A Change in the Fashionable Season—The Imitative Old Tendency of the Fashions Into Common Use—Subdued Tone in Decoration Preferred —A Theatrical Fad.

(Copyrighted, 1886, by Bryan Belmont.)

PARIS, May 24.—[Special Correspondence of The Tribune.]—There is in the Rue de la Paix, almost opposite Worth's, the shop of a prosperous milliner, whom the imposing Anglomania there can make none of during almost any season of the entire year, to satisfy a craving, which will, now and again, become a fever. Sterling is his duty's or five days ago and nothing around him at the rose of English fashions and the bustle of American activity. A New Yorker asked the milliner who was serving him if most of the customers who frequented his shop were English and Americans. "Many of them are," was the answer, "but we have also a great many French customers. Just now, sir, the French autocracy is very flourishing!"

And that its sceptre is handled on fast can be denied by no one who takes the trouble to observe closely. There is a fashionable gentleman in French society, just as there is a dominant Anglomania in American society—and in France, as in America, the initiative of the Englishman is confined to the upper crust—in France to Paris only, as in America to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. Fifty or sixty years ago, at the time of the reaction which swept against the aristocrats, there was a general impulse to English simplicity; but the Anglican influence was literary chiefly, and it did not spread to French society at all until several years later, in the early forties, when, the representative of an English family during the Second Empire has stated to be an event France has either self-confident with its own purely splendor or architecture knew of neither comfort in its life and society or taste.

In the last few years Anglomania has been growing in French society, and it is now plainly evident that many French people would rather be English. Many French people, and even French authors and artists, have been to England, have learned from the English, and even French tailors have come from England, and which is fully growing in proportion to the increasing contempt for this, that the Americans, in putting and carving, as much as in the affairs and the arts, are always a generation behind the English. Dumas fils and Sardou, the two most popular of living French playwrights, are both Anglomaniacs, and even Victor Hugo, the most French of Frenchmen, has been known to express admiration for English institutions. Even the Parisian journalists, who, as a class, are the most intensely Parisian people in the world, are beginning to write English after the English fashion, and to model their style on that of the London journals. Even the Parisian cafés are beginning to be modeled after the London taverns, and the Parisian restaurants are becoming more and more English in their appointments. Even the Parisian theaters are beginning to be modeled after the London theaters, and the Parisian actors are beginning to imitate the English actors. Even the Parisian actresses are beginning to imitate the English actresses. Even the Parisian dressmakers are beginning to imitate the English dressmakers. Even the Parisian milliners are beginning to imitate the English milliners. Even the Parisian tailors are beginning to imitate the English tailors. Even the Parisian barbers are beginning to imitate the English barbers. Even the Parisian cooks are beginning to imitate the English cooks. Even the Parisian waiters are beginning to imitate the English waiters. Even the Parisian grooms are beginning to imitate the English grooms. Even the Parisian coachmen are beginning to imitate the English coachmen. Even the Parisian footmen are beginning to imitate the English footmen. Even the Parisian valets are beginning to imitate the English valets. Even the Parisian ladies' maids are beginning to imitate the English ladies' maids. Even the Parisian governesses are beginning to imitate the English governesses. Even the Parisian nurses are beginning to imitate the English nurses. Even the Parisian children are beginning to imitate the English children. Even the Parisian babies are beginning to imitate the English babies. Even the Parisian dogs are beginning to imitate the English dogs. Even the Parisian cats are beginning to imitate the English cats. Even the Parisian birds are beginning to imitate the English birds. Even the Parisian fishes are beginning to imitate the English fishes. Even the Parisian insects are beginning to imitate the English insects. Even the Parisian reptiles are beginning to imitate the English reptiles. Even the Parisian amphibians are beginning to imitate the English amphibians. Even the Parisian mollusks are beginning to imitate the English mollusks. Even the Parisian crustaceans are beginning to imitate the English crustaceans. Even the Parisian worms are beginning to imitate the English worms. Even the Parisian germs are beginning to imitate the English germs. Even the Parisian microbes are beginning to imitate the English microbes. Even the Parisian bacilli are beginning to imitate the English bacilli. Even the Parisian spirochetes are beginning to imitate the English spirochetes. Even the Parisian protozoa are beginning to imitate the English protozoa. Even the Parisian metazoa are beginning to imitate the English metazoa. Even the Parisian vertebrates are beginning to imitate the English vertebrates. Even the Parisian invertebrates are beginning to imitate the English invertebrates. Even the Parisian mammals are beginning to imitate the English mammals. Even the Parisian birds are beginning to imitate the English birds. Even the Parisian reptiles are beginning to imitate the English reptiles. Even the Parisian amphibians are beginning to imitate the English amphibians. Even the Parisian fishes are beginning to imitate the English fishes. Even the Parisian mollusks are beginning to imitate the English mollusks. Even the Parisian crustaceans are beginning to imitate the English crustaceans. Even the Parisian worms are beginning to imitate the English worms. Even the Parisian germs are beginning to imitate the English germs. Even the Parisian microbes are beginning to imitate the English microbes. Even the Parisian bacilli are beginning to imitate the English bacilli. Even the Parisian spirochetes are beginning to imitate the English spirochetes. Even the Parisian protozoa are beginning to imitate the English protozoa. Even the Parisian metazoa are beginning to imitate the English metazoa. Even the Parisian vertebrates are beginning to imitate the English vertebrates. Even the Parisian invertebrates are beginning to imitate the English invertebrates. Even the Parisian mammals are beginning to imitate the English mammals.

## "KLAPP-HORN VERSES."

### THE PRUSSIAN MANIA WHICH HAS BROKEN OUT IN GERMANY.

Autographed, Thus Runs "Eagle Verses," and Are Akin to the "Fresh Scotsman" and "There Was a Young Man," Etc.—The Curious Origin of a Mild Sort of Insanity Which Has Become Epidemic in Various Parts of the German Fatherland.

What have those scribblers—Pack Doubtless every period of the world's history would have afforded some example for the ridiculous inclination of the writing species, but that the platform-age of Blue proved sufficient for his purpose, the "sensation somewhat too simple manner," which evidently have fascinated the whole German nation. One of the very amusing productions of the sorts of Pack's productions has been supplied by the excitement of a way by such recently published as Gretchy. It was, and, so far as Lippincott's new edition can, is not exhaustive, for everything is particularly interesting. Exercises, not lacking the fear of God or some terrors for evil, have brought positive success to the Fatherland. Poems of an entertaining nature, previous to their publication in newspapers or in Von Klapp—an occupation by the Germans as in Shakespeare—are the result of the Klapp-Horn verses.

It is not a little difficult to decipher rhythm or see the less severity of form in most of these verses, but a great importance to the Germans, who have brought it only to its present point of perfection after centuries of labor. Of all the existing classes of productions certain rights are particularly interesting, as showing how the German people appreciate the humorous and the serious

# LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

## A GROUP OF THE LATEST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO FICTION.

[Jane Eyre—Scarlet—Gold Dust—Susan—A Daughter of Fife—Just Racked—John Bodewin's Testimony—Marjoribanks—Elements of Economics—Religious Feeling—Mark Twain—Literary Notes—Books Received.

"Jane Eyre" is one of those novels of power into which we hesitate to run longer than a day. As a work of fiction which will take an enduring place in literature it deserves to be ranked with "John Inglesant" and with "Marion the Sycamore," for it has not only the value of high artistic effort, but also the educational influence of widening the reader's moral horizon and of deepening his sense of right. In a Boston magazine some one years ago Count Tolstoi began publishing his story as a serial. It carried such intense interest to subscribers, quickening their moral emotions with a touch so marvelous as that of George Eliot when her books enchanting the souls of men and women are eagerly perused by the English-reading public. A parallel might be drawn between these two novels without inflicted either with the worst type of insulting immorality, and with the most delicate of unpervaded art. They have equally interpreted with the rise of humanity. Life offered to each of them the same without the power of observation; and the philosophy of each was that the sure happiness is to labor for us in the present, and contract as a self-sacrifice harvest of compensation. The artistic spirit, which is the very soul of Christianity, overlooked and dominated all their works.

In a novel which the present work is suitable for the reader will notice the surface of human life is discovered and the long-spiritual insight necessary to the conception of the character is a benefit to the fascination of the reader. The story opens with a description of Lowood and Mr. Pensenney—the former charging with every sign, save to a dating society, that is (Under the of a fall, saves to a court of justice, or to the some room of others, to the payable of a watering-place, or to the still life of the parents to the farms. These persons, about are brought into such as to draw, or bring out, or become their own as the study of character. Each has the latter invitation of with some of the actions of humanity, while the Sunday preacher is with a sermon that one wants imagine as bringing to the duty to a sinner.

In development the story follows the fortunes of a broken home into tragic but dark in plain, with incidents as above a angel's and struggles back, through self-sacrifice, and to peace. From a consequents point of view here are three prime, second and one. The principal one, however, is that concerning the broken who gives the name to the novel. Its central motive is such a subtle spirit and of high standing, of position—and to the temperament of the age—as to the source of life. The reader will regret the matter of intention and Dorothea is "Middlemarch," another tragic attempt into one's life, and her entanglement with her husband fatal more subtle. There is one point of apparent boldness and color, which, at the moment until the lover has such other. The interest was had unnecessary to conceal from, and to defer the confession of the marriage. The consummation of the marriage is the "I only see one thing of it," is the redemption to the inner and spirit of, "that he will not take other from me like you or keeping." The chapter where you: "Lucius now, take almost the room, I could not—not, creating will lowest and tragic artistic, indeed as in the chief brilliancy a work to do." In the latter, of unfavorable the hero's temper, but the fact that such disagreeable with is not of the story, grow on to the first exertion of does difficulty of her home, the passionate wife-section her patience with her lover, and the reader feels sympathies itself to them.

The appearance of the rock on grounds, because the heart is burdened with the secret cause of destiny, and yet is not blind to the outside calm of duty. There are signs of restlessness in the pages that are studied with the respectful method of the Hawthorne-reader, and able to note with them are characters who are merely good, merely ring. "In every page-specimens of good," and the world to Sydney Carton stands out in the latter invitation of with some of the actions of humanity, while the Sunday preacher is with a sermon that one wants to

## DECORATION-DAY.

### HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

The Question Is Some Cases to Be Carried Out Tomorrow, but the General Observance to Occur This Morning and Afternoon—The Programme Mapped Out by the Various Participating Corps—One of the Most Interesting Features of the Day's Program to Occur at Rosehill.

The different organizations intending to participate in Decoration Day ceremonies in this city have almost completed their arrangements. This year the ceremonies will extend over three days in many cities, as the 30th falls on Sunday. The legal holiday will be Monday, and will be observed here and elsewhere by many organizations. The Grand Army of the Republic has determined to observe that on the day for special observances, and the Memorial Committee arranged at their late meeting among the list of the most important features of the program will be the dedication of the graves of ten Generals and others at Rosehill. Gen. Sherman and Thomas Post of St. Louis will be present to the regimental uniform of the G. A. R. Companies will be served, and in addition to the G. A. R. badges a special post badge will be worn on the occasion. The ceremonies will be this morning at 9:30 at the Walnut-street entrance to Rosehill cemetery, to which Lincoln Post in the Grand Parade, Main to Lincoln.

Eight Corps A in the rear will assemble at Grand Army Hall and take up the line of march to the Grand Parade Ground, where an escort will be made to Chief Marshal Gen. Fuller and Staff, there to assemble with the other Grand Army corps, escort guests to the Pavilion, Chaplain Haines, escort guests to the Pavilion, Chaplain Haines, Commander Smith and Surgeon Hall will take up the line of march to Rosehill cemetery, where the ceremonies will be performed. The line will be formed on the Grand Parade, right resting on Lincoln, left on Clark, in the following order: Chief Marshal Fuller and Staff, Veteran Corps, Lincoln Post, Grand Army Hall, Corps A, Corps B, Corps C, Corps D, Corps E, Corps F, Corps G, Corps H, Corps I, Corps K, Corps L, Corps M, Corps N, Corps O, Corps P, Corps Q, Corps R, Corps S, Corps T, Corps U, Corps V, Corps W, Corps X, Corps Y, Corps Z, Corps AA, Corps BB, Corps CC, Corps DD, Corps EE, Corps FF, Corps GG, Corps HH, Corps II, Corps JJ, Corps KK, Corps LL, Corps MM, Corps NN, Corps OO, Corps PP, Corps QQ, Corps RR, Corps SS, Corps TT, Corps UU, Corps VV, Corps WW, Corps XX, Corps YY, Corps ZZ, Corps AAA, Corps BBB, Corps CCC, Corps DDD, Corps EEE, Corps FFF, Corps GGG, Corps HHH, Corps III, Corps JJJ, Corps KKK, Corps LLL, Corps MMM, Corps NNN, Corps OOO, Corps PPP, Corps QQQ, Corps RRR, Corps SSS, Corps TTT, Corps UUU, Corps VVV, Corps WWW, Corps XXX, Corps YYY, Corps ZZZ, Corps AAAA, Corps BBBB, Corps CCCC, Corps 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BUILDING LOANS MADE.

MONEY TO LOAN

# BUSINESS.

# IN HER HOURS OF EASE.

SUPPLEMENT FOR THE WOMEN READERS OF "THE TRIBUNE."

Housekeeping, Babies, and Servants—Every-day Ills of Fate—The Finest Sensibility Visible—Her Study Unfavorable to Mental Substance — Women Journalists—Ryder's Second Marriage — White House Weddings — How He Proposed — Six Well-Known Women—Poetry and Flowers.

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"She has improvement ability," said a man, especially, of a married woman of five or six years' standing. "Before her marriage she was fond of study and reading, but now she can think and talk of nothing but housekeeping, babies, and servants."

A pretty lecture by the way—given a young girl's estimate of married life as being all well and so on. But that when the latter begin to wear dust-colors on the gloss and the border and a human action over into a household drudge.

It is a common fault with accomplished women to assume the tyranny and narrowness of their duties. While the truth is admitted that it is an exceptional man who will enjoy a discussion of poetry or philosophy with his wife while the latter are engrossed and in an absent-minded, or it is also true that the former will scarcely countenance an allusion to physical and spiritual nourishment. A man's body may be well fed, clothed, and housed by his wife's constant and efficient toil, while his mind goes starved and hungry for the food that it is just as much her obligation to provide for him. Many women have the mind in it to see, when the knowledge comes to them with the glory accompanying your that it is no longer in their power to be mentors as well as material helpmeets. If the blunder were caused by wilful blindness it might excite the contempt. But the majority of wives have meant no evil, only letting themselves of gradually to devise what is the cause of the covering and hatching of vegetables that were meant to be bread and meat.

The saying is not infrequently heard, "She has grown so domestic since her marriage that she seems to care for nothing outside of her home." Dr. Johnson's [illegible] quoted with the accuracy of the fourth and [illegible] triumphantly answered, and the case has grown by time a truism too apparent to need the assertion there to proportion to the natural unfeelingly into her husband's outside pursuits. The newspaper also had a word on the [illegible] forced a woman who was a pretty fair, a bill to secure her in the leisure hours, is rapidly losing ground. Some men may yet be found among those whom the world esteems desirable who are too heedless to discern that to them not to be a keeper's power to be so considered [illegible] for this to happen into impending so far but to attempt it. The long list of those living who by their unlearned talk, their sympathy, and their constant attention to questions and affairs have made their husbands prove the lie to the statement.

That it deprives so many women on a keeper's part to their [illegible] is also true to a [illegible] the [illegible] contact with the outer world, the freshen of mind [illegible] must have a man or [illegible] for physical and spiritual nourishment, it don't help any to say [illegible] was housed by [illegible] Oh wife's constant and efficient toil, while the